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at Tuba, in the Painted Desert, Arizona. The general color of these lizards was light in tone, the ground color was pale buff and the spots of a soft rich brown which blended at the edges. The females were slightly larger than the males and invariably had a series of brilliant orange-red bars along the sides of the body and tail and along the under side of the tail. None of the males which I examined had any red color. The under sides of both sexes are pure white.

These lizards were feeding largely upon cicadas during the month of June. An examination of their stomachs showed this. On one occasion I saw a Leopard Lizard leap over two feet up and catch a cicada which was singing in a low greasewood bush.

Leopard Lizards probably lay their eggs during July, although I was unable to make any observations on their breeding habits. During the month of June I saw many adults but no young, while in August and September I saw no adults but quite a few young lizards, evidently of that year's brood. The young were about five inches in length and were slightly darker than the adults.

Errata.—In Number 1 of "Copeia," page 2, *Crotaphytes collaris* should read *Crotaphytes baileyi*.

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FURTHER NOTES ON THE SALIENTIA OF JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

The two species of "Leopard frog," *Rana pipiens*, Schreb., and *R. sphenocephala*, Cope, are the commonest frogs hereabout. Both species can be found everywhere, from February to November. The breeding season is not restricted to a few

weeks or months, as in the North, but frogs may be heard singing in chorus, after heavy rains, during the time mentioned above. I have found their spawn, in shallow bayous, in February, March, April, May, August and October.

Rana aesopus, Cope, the "Gopher frog," is a silent frog, very shy and not often seen. Its call is a loud, deep snore, and can be heard from late February to the end of May. These frogs croak only at night, and are then easily caught by the light of a lantern. Outside of the breeding season this frog frequents the burrows of the "Gopher turtle," *Testudo polyphemus*, sitting at the mouth of these burrows and vanishing into them at the slightest alarm. Two or three frogs will inhabit the same turtle-burrow. The one-year-old frogs of this species I have repeatedly caught, wandering from the high ground and its burrows into the swampy meadows below, where the insect life is more abundant. On being discovered, they will not dash away with long leaps, like other frogs, but squat close to the ground, motionless, like some toads, and are then easily picked up.

Rana clamitans, Latr., the "Pond frog," and *R. catesbiana*, Shaw, the common "Bull-frog," frequent the borders of the larger creeks, also permanent smaller streams. They are not as common here as in the North. Both differ from northern frogs of the same species in having their undersides much darker, some specimens being black with a very few small whitish spots.

Rana gryllis, Stgr., is called the "Pig-frog," owing to its loud grunting call, repeated three or four times. This is a beautiful frog, closely related to the common Bull-frog. It is one of the shyest of all frogs, usually floating in water two or three

feet deep, under the branches of a floating dead tree, or among other debris, so that it is almost impossible to get within capturing distance without alarming it. Its size is 4 to 5 inches from snout to vent. The call is heard at any time, day or night, from deeply wooded bayous, oftenest in March, April and May.

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FISHES IN POLLUTED WATERS

For many years the tidal reaches of the Schuylkill River to the Fairmount dam in Philadelphia have been greatly polluted, suggesting the impression that they support little or no fish life. I have recently received a number of fishes from this region, through Mr. W. E. Meehan, the Director of the Philadelphia Aquarium, besides notes on others not sent. The most interesting was a gizzard shad (*Dorosoma cepedianum*) captured from a small run during the past October. Those species commonly noted are *Anguilla chrisypa*, *Notropis hudsonias amarus*, *N. amœnus*, *Cyprinus carpio*, *Carassius auratus*, *Catostomus commersonii*, *Ameiurus nebulosus*, *Fundulus heteroclitus macrolepidotus*, *Ambloplites rupestris*, *Eupomotis gibbosus*, *Micropterus salmoides*, *Perca flavescens* and *Boleosoma nigrum olmstedii*. Species of more or less unusual occurrence were *Pomolobus pseudoharengus*, *Salmo fario*, *Ameiurus catus*, *Esox reticulatus*, *Pomoxis sparoides*, *Lepomis auritus*, *L. incisor*, *Micropterus dolomieu* and *Morone americana*.

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